

GERMANS ARE ROUTED IN POLAND CONFLICTS, RUSSIA REPORT SAYS

Emperor Nicholas Has Left for Theater of War and Staff Declares Enemy Has Sustained Heavy Losses.

WHOLE REGIMENTS DROWNED; KAISER REPORTED ENDANGERED

Latter's Troops Said to Be Evacuating Territory of the Czar and Roads Are Described as Being Cov- ered With Their Dead Bodies.

PETROGRAD, October 3.—Emperor Nicholas, it is announced, has left for the theater of war.

The following official announcement from the general staff has been issued:

"The battle at Augustowo continued to develop with extreme ferocity October 2. The enemy relaxed his positions to the north of Lake Vigri, carrying out furious attacks on the side of Ratchiki and Borgimene, in an effort to occupy the western roads leading out of the Augustowo forest.

"On the road to Lodz and Schilischki the first division of the German cavalry attempted to check the offensive tactics of the Russian cavalry. This engagement took place at dusk, but the squadrons of the enemy were put to flight and completely dispersed, sustaining heavy losses.

CARRY INFANTRY IN ROUT.

"They carried along in their rout the infantry which was protecting them.

"The Russian troops have occupied Ragrod, Kalvary and Mariampol (all in Russian Poland).

"Insignificant engagements have taken place in the neighborhood of Kielce, on the right bank of the Vistula.

"In the Carpathians the Russian troops repulsed near Mikoulitz an Austrian detachment, which lost its cannon and mitrailleuses."

WHOLE GERMAN REGIMENTS DROWNED.

LONDON, October 3, 10:10 p.m.—A Petrograd dispatch by way of Rome to the Central News says:

"The Germans are evacuating Russian territory. Whole regiments have been drowned in the Niemen river and have lost their siege artillery. The German emperor, it is declared, escaped with difficulty."

Retreat Before the Bayonet.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Petrograd, describing the German attack on the Suwalki-Olita railroad, says that the Germans made Vilna their objective, disregarding Kovno, and attacked most stubbornly, finally retreating before Russian bayonet charges, but in order to save their lives they were obliged to leave behind them a number of heavy guns. A German vanguard succeeded in constructing a pontoon bridge over the Niemen river, but a single German who crossed the river survived, every one being mowed down by infantry fire which was supported by a hail of shrapnel from masked artillery.

Repulsed by Quick-Fire.

The Germans, the correspondent says, made another attempt to cross the river, advancing in dense columns, but they were again repulsed, quick-firing guns playing havoc with their crowded ranks. The German batteries which had been supporting the infantry attack finally were silenced by Russian artillery. The enemy then retired for a distance of eight miles, pursued by Cossacks, who crossed the river by means of the pontoon bridge which the Germans had built.

Battle Expected in Carpathians.

Austria, hoping to defeat this serious menace, has concentrated in the west Carpathians several army corps, including those formerly on the Serbian frontier, and a big battle is imminent. A dispatch from Petrograd says the French aviator Poirot has been decorated with the Order of the Russian Military Cross for his able and daring reconnaissance work with the Russian army.

The Branch in Russia of the Polish Red Cross Has Sent a Large Quantity of Hospital Supplies to Serbia.

Czar and Kaiser at Front, Personally Direct Campaigns

LONDON, October 4, 12:50 a.m.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says that the Russian papers announce that Emperor William has been making speeches along the Russian frontier at Bromberg and Thorn on the inevitable victory of German culture.

The Russian emperor, according to an announcement from Petrograd, has left the capital for the war zone. The German emperor has left Breslau and is now said to be at Thorn, West Prussia, close to the Russian frontier. Thus it would seem that the swift developments in the eastern theater of war during the past week or two have

PRAYERS FOR PEACE UNDER PEACE CROSS

Open-Air Service of Intercession This Afternoon at Mount St. Alban.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF GIFTS FOR GREAT CATHEDRAL

Half Million Dollars Donated by Mrs. Archibald D. Russell in Memory of Mother.

In accordance with a proclamation issued September 3 by President Wilson, the people of the United States today will attend church to supplicate Almighty God that the war in Europe may be brought to an end. President Wilson will personally set the example by attending services this morning at his own church—the Central Presbyterian.

Nowhere in the United States has interest in the observance of this "Peace Sunday," as it has come to be called, been more keen than in Washington. Pastors of all denominations have prepared sermons on the lesson and the meaning of the day.

The largest service to be held today in the National Capital will be that at the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Paul and St. Andrew, at Mount St. Alban. More than 5,000 worshippers are expected to gather around the "Peace Cross" at 4 o'clock this afternoon for an open-air service of intercession for peace and pardon.

Big Gift to Cathedral.

Special interest will lend itself to this service, in the eyes of Washingtonians generally, by reason of the fact that Bishop Harding announced last night, in connection with the details of the arrangements for the service, that \$500,000 has been donated to the building fund of the cathedral by Mrs. Archibald D. Russell of Princeton, N. J., and New York.

This benefaction to Washington, and another large gift from an unnamed source, it is said, make possible the completion within a few years of a great national structure of religion and art at the National Capital.

Bishop Harding made public last night the following statement: "The gift of a half a million dollars toward the building fund of the cathedral at Mount St. Alban, made by Mrs. Russell in loving memory of her mother, Mrs. Pyne, who was a great friend of the cathedral, and the first Bishop of Washington, and who was deeply interested in the cathedral."

Mrs. Russell, before making her great gift, had several long interviews with the cathedral architect, Henry Vaughan of Boston, and was most anxious to secure his valuable services for the work. Mr. Vaughan by a letter stated that the gift, but as they involve the determination of the character of the whole vast structure, the work will take time.

Work to Proceed.

"As soon as Mr. Vaughan's plans can be perfected, the bishop and chapter of the cathedral will call for bids and proceed with the work. The work to be done, under Mrs. Russell's gift, is the eastern end, or sanctuary, of the cathedral, the part immediately visible from Washington. The eastern end is apsidal in form, and with beautiful flying buttresses, will rise to a height of nearly 100 feet from the ground.

"As the Bethlehem Chapel, which has been completed and is in use, and which is located in the crypt, tells in its carving its story of the incarnation, and other decorations the Christmas story of the virgin birth of our Savior, the cathedral will be a fitting acceptance of the incarnation, so the church and sanctuary of the cathedral are to tell the story of the resurrection, the ascension and the second coming of our Lord, until, when all the fabric is completed, the great cathedral will stand presenting the Christian creed in stone, a witness for Christ in the capital of our nation.

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Arrangements for Peace Sunday.

The details of the arrangements for the "day of intercession for peace and pardon," as the open-air meeting to be held this afternoon at Mount St. Alban has been named, were completed last night.

Canon Bratenahl will be in charge of the service, and will deliver the sermon. Canon Williams has been in charge of the invitations, police arrangements and ushering. Canon De Vries will be in charge of the choir and music.

Rev. C. T. Warner will be in charge of the seating arrangements. Rev. W. C. Cady will be in charge of the parking of automobiles and carriages. Rev. E. E. Callender will act as marshal.

The choir for the special services tomorrow will be assisted by the Marine Band, which will conduct the following: Men: Warren W. Grimes, Bayard Gibbs, Robert A. Jones, Henry H. Talmadge and Henry W. Jaeger, with Edgar Priest, organist and conductor.

Boys: Fred Farrer, Tucker Humphries, Russell Kreutner, Danner Mahood, Russell McAllister, Edward Limerich, Norman Outcalt, Parker Reinhold, Howard Young, Fulton, Cyril Cogswell, Melvin Midkiff, Richard Outcalt, Thomas Craven, Alvin Browne, Conrad Mills, Joseph Spencer, George Farrar, Van Manning, Harcourt, John Wilson, Camp and Robert Caragna.

William H. Hargrave will be chief usher, with Colley Bell acting as assistant. Other ushers for the occasion will be: Amos, Lester A. Barr, F. A. Bigfield, C. E. Brock, H. L. Bryan, H. E. Buck, V. Church, C. T. Cropley, Dr. A. D. Coby, W. Clum, Dr. Charles Diehl, A. E. Dowell, J. C. Dowell, T. M. F. Finley, A. J. Gray, J. Paul Green, N. R. Harshbarger, C. W. Huake, J. Lane, John A. King, G. A. Lewis, Fulton Lewis, Julian Louebury, E. M. Mix, J. G. Manley, W. Taylor, F. E. Spang, Perry, A. M. Foynter, John Foynter, H. L. Rust, A. J. Schipper, William Waller, D. Weaver, E. M. Bacon.

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A MEMORY TEST.

GERMAN OFFICERS' DARING ACT COSTS FRENCH A RAILROAD LINE

Penetrate Outposts, After Swimming the Meuse With Explosives in Hair, and Blow Up Communications.

BERLIN, October 3, via The Hague and London.—A daring deed of two German officers attached to the 24th Pioneers resulted in the destruction of a railroad line upon which the French were transporting ammunition and reinforcements over canals. They passed the French outposts and bivouacs and finally reached the railroad embankment, which they blew up with dynamite. After this they cut an underground telegraph wire and then returned in safety to their own lines. The following details are given by a lieutenant who was one of the participants in the daring enterprise:

"The night of — the wind was blowing a hurricane. Part of the ground was familiar to us, particularly the rear side of the Meuse and the location of some of the French outposts, but nothing was known of the other side of the river except the location of the railroad that had been marked for destruction. The first part of the journey was comparatively easy.

"Going forward quietly we soon came to the canal on the left bank of the Meuse, which was closely guarded. Finally we arrived at a bridge. Here we killed the French guard, making no noise about it. After this we descended into a bog along the river and going further we crossed several canals by swimming. Our teeth were chattering with the cold, and we finally reached the banks of the Meuse, which was here about fifty yards wide.

"We laid aside our sabers and I tried to swim across first, but the current was too strong. We then dressed ourselves of our shoes and all other weights that would retard us in swimming. Keeping with us virtually nothing more than the explosives. In this shape we managed to swim the river. One of our side men, who had been waiting for us, reached the spot selected for destruction. We laid our mine and set and lighted the time fuses, which were now a good ally.

"In our hair we were waiting for the explosion, but in the meanwhile we were still in the water. We were not far from the explosion when the French troops near by were alerted.

"The fuse worked and the explosion came on time. Once a French cavalry patrol dashed up and began firing into the swamp where we were hiding. This was the last we saw of them. We eluded pursuit and got away.

"Later we came to a village, and at the point of our revolvers we required a horse and wagon. Then began a wild ride back to our lines.

"The explosion had caused the destruction of the Iron Cross for their exploit. Another lieutenant and a corporal who started on this trip lost their lives by drowning.

FRENCH WAR BILL \$7,000,000 DAILY; CASH IN BANK NOT NEAR USED UP

PARIS, October 3, 6:10 p.m.—The war is costing France \$7,000,000 a day. Minister of Finance Alexandre Ribot announced today that the outlay for the first sixty days of the conflict had been \$420,000,000.

M. Ribot gives an interview to the Temps on the situation in the Bank of France, which has not published regular statements since the war began. He says that October 1 the bank had \$12,400,000 in cash, which was \$62,300,000 more than it had on the eve of the war.

"Loans and discounts," the minister of finance said, "are \$35,200,000, an increase during the last week of \$17,000,000. This shows that the bank has made some discounts. I hope it will make more.

"The advances made to the government October 1, after two months of liquidation of operations made before the war—this could not be done without certain advances to the market. I am trying myself to put into shape measures that may soon be applied.

"Above all," said M. Ribot, in conclusion, "I have the best reasons for being optimistic.

REFUSE TO ALLOW CARRANZA TO QUIT

Southern Chiefs Reject Resig- nation of First Chief of Constitutionalists.

PEACE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER, IS WASHINGTON OPINION

Consular Agents Wire State Depart- ment That Events Are Shap- ing Satisfactorily.

SOUTHERN CHIEFS REJECT CARRANZA'S RESIGNATION

MEXICO CITY, October 3.— Shortly before midnight tonight the delegates to the general con- ference of southern chiefs rejected by an almost unanimous vote the resignation of Gen. Venustiano Carranza as first chief of the constitutionalists. The re- signation was laid before the con- vention early tonight and the vote followed a heated debate.

A communication was sent to the national palace to ask Gen. Carranza to accept once more supreme power.

Carranza had placed his resignation before the delegates to the general conference of southern chiefs shortly before 8 o'clock tonight.

Based on encouraging reports from diplomatic and special agents in various storm centers of Mexico, the State Department issued an official statement last night to the effect that hopes for reconciling the differences between Villa and Carranza are bright, and there is prospect of a stable government being peacefully established.

Fernando Iglesias Calderon has given notice that he will not accept the provisional presidency unless all factions concur in his selection. It is expected by Washington officials that the conference in Aguascalientes will smooth out all difficulties in the way of peaceful transfer of the reins of government.

Consul General Hanna, at Monterey, reported: "There appears to be a better understanding between all Mexican officials than before." Consul Silliman, personal representative of President Wilson, telegraphed from Mexico City that the situation there was much improved. The conference of generals now in session at the Mexican capital, he said, would adjourn to hold open caucus with representatives of Gen. Villa at Aguascalientes tomorrow.

The authorities in Mexico City were said to be hopeful that an agreement would be reached between the Carranza-Villa factions at Aguascalientes which would assure the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two leaders.

State Department Statement.

The State Department issued the following statement last night:

"The department is in receipt of official advice from Monterey to the effect that notwithstanding published reports to the contrary, good order prevails in Saltillo, as well as in Monterey and vicinity. Through trains are reported to be running from Laredo to Mexico City, as well as to Tampico and points south.

"According to reports received from the Monterey consular district, Gen. Villa has not interfered with affairs in that section and there appears to be a

(Continued on Twenty-second Page.)

TEUTONS FAIL IN FRANCE BUT SUCCEED IN BELGIUM, REPORTS TO LONDON SAY

Crown Prince's Army Cannot Ad- vance and the Center Held By Him Is Driven Back a Mile.

DESPERATE ATTACKS CONTINUE ON THE FRENCH LEFT WING

East of the River Senne Belgian Forces Defending Antwerp Are Obligated to Fall Back to the River Nethe Under Terrible Fire.

LONDON, October 3.—The determined efforts the Germans are making not only to hold their lines in the north of France, but to win back some of the territory which the allied forces have succeeded in taking from them since the great battle of the Aisne began, are indicated in the official announcements from the French war office.

The Germans have continued their series of desperate attacks on the French left wing, and in the center the crown prince's army, which includes the 16th Corps, has attempted to advance through the wood of La Gurie.

GERMANS REPULSED IN ALL ENDEAVORS.

But in all of these endeavors, according to the French accounts, the Germans have been repulsed; the crown prince's army even has been driven back toward the north a matter of a mile or two.

GERMANS MORE SUCCESSFUL IN BELGIUM.

In Belgium, however, the Germans have been more successful, for the Belgian legation at London admits that on the east of the River Senne the Belgian forces defending Antwerp, after a desperate resistance of five days, have been obliged to fall back to the River Nethe, so terrific has been the German artillery fire, although the declaration is made that the Belgians intend to resist the attack on Antwerp to their utmost.

Defenders of Antwerp

Forced to Fall Back, Belgium Officially Says

LONDON, October 4, 2 a.m.—The Belgian legation issued the following official announcement tonight:

"On the east of the River Senne the defense of Antwerp has been forced to fall back to the River Nethe before the violent attack of the German artillery after a desperate resistance of five days.

"The position on the Nethe is very strong, and the Belgian army will resist with its full energy.

No Effect on Forts Thus Far.

In London it is unofficially said the German attack on Antwerp apparently has not had any effect on the Belgian forts of Liere, Waelhem and Wavre, St. Catharine's. At any rate, the Belgians say the forts are intact and that the Germans have been driven off with heavy losses to their side.

The Antwerp correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, in a message dated Saturday night, says: "A communication has been made on the Belgian front tonight. The situation this morning remained the same. No new attack has been made on the Belgian front."

Large Bodies of Germans Moving.

HULST, Holland, via London, October 3, 9:50 p.m.—Preparatory to the final siege of Antwerp, large detachments of German troops, composed for the most part of naval reserves and landwehr, have moved westward parallel with the Dutch frontier.

Several villages between Alost and Ghent have been deserted by the inhabitants. Driving their cattle before them and removing as much as possible of their furniture on wheelbarrows and hand carts, the Flemish peasants are moving westward as fast as they can.

Must Cross the Frontier.

Large numbers probably will be obliged to cross the frontier into Dutch territory. Everything is ready to receive them. Those who are unable to provide for themselves will be sent at once to the Dutch refugee camps in the province of Gelderland, where the Dutch government has thus far taken care of about 12,000 refugees.

The activity of the Germans in Bruges since September 24 and their energy in repairing the roads leading to the Belgian coast of the North sea have been marked.

Recent storms have blown the waters of the Scheldt far over the regions to the south and east of the town, and the surrounding country has been converted into a marsh.

State of Siege at Flushing.

FLUSHING, Holland, via London, October 3, 11 p.m.—Owing to renewed activity on the part of the Germans in Belgium, followed by the arrival here of a steady stream of refugees from that country, the state of siege which has been declared to exist in this port is being strictly maintained. Every preparation has been made to close the mouth of the Scheldt as far as possible to the Belgian coast.

Strong detachments of troops keep constant guard over those structures.

Road Signs Removed.

By order of the military authorities, (Continued on Twenty-first Page.)

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